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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

ST. PAUL AND VICINITY—Fair; variable winds.

MINNESOTA — Fair Thursday; northerly winds, becoming variable.

WISCONSIN—Fair Thursday; light northwesterly winds.

THE DAKOTAS—Fair Thursday; northerly winds, becoming variable.

MONTANA — Fair and colder Thursday; easterly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, March 2, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	28	Minnedosa	22
Duluth	24	Winnipeg	20
Huron	32		
Bismarck	30	Buffalo	36-36
Williston	24	Boston	44-44
Havre	30	Cheyenne	34-38
Helena	46	Chicago	28-30
Battleford	24	Cincinnati	32-34
Prince Albert	22	Cleveland	30-32
Calgary	26	Montreal	22-28
Medicine Hat	26	New Orleans	42-66
Swift Current	22	New York	32-38
Qu'Appelle	16	Pittsburg	32-38

DAILY MEANS.

Barometer, 30.34; mean temperature, 28; relative humidity, 78; wind at 8 p. m., northwest; weather, partly cloudy; maximum temperature, 32; minimum temperature, 23; daily range, 9; amount of precipitation in last twenty-four hours, trace.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

TO-DAY'S BULLETIN.

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TO-DAY.

Met—"Great Diamond Robbery," 8:15.
Grand—"McGinty the Sport," 8:15.
House of Hope Church—Lecture, 8.
Park Church—Burton Lecture, 8.

ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK—Sailed: Paris, Southampton; La Bretagne, Havre; Nordland, Antwerp; Germanic, Liverpool. Arrived: Werra, Genoa; Friesland, Antwerp; Teutonic, Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: New York, New York; Lahn, New York. Sailed: Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, New York.

QUEENSTOWN — Arrived: Majestic, New York, for Liverpool.

HAMBURG — Arrived: Alesia, New York.

LONDON—Sailed: Mississippi, New York.

HAMBURG—Arrived: Palatia, New York.

GIBRALTAR—Arrived: Fulda, New York.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrived: Kensington, London.

Speaking to the Question.

While the dictatorship of Speaker Reed is something that no Democrat can approve, there are certain features of it that are worth remembering because they bring to the front those things that make dictatorships possible and even tolerable. For example, during the course of the debate on the Loud postal reform bill, Mr. Reed called a member to order for attempting to make a general political speech, and announced that he would enforce thereafter rigidly the rule requiring every member to speak to the question. If this rule were enforced in both houses, we would have no need of a previous question, of rules to limit debates, and of measures to shut off a factious obstruction by the minority. It would end at one blow the attempt of a minority to rule and the correlative determination of the majority to ride roughshod over all opposition.

The practical denial of the right to do business by keeping a legislative body in perpetual deadlock and the remedy of gag and force rules both rise from the latitude of debate under general codes of parliamentary procedure. All that was needed to end an abuse, and to remove the necessity for substituting another in its place, was to enforce the rule that a man who claims and receives the attention of the house must make his address germane to the subject before it. If this responsibility were assumed and exercised vigorously by the presiding officer, business could be transacted and public opinion would be less frequently offended.

The conditions prevailing in the house of representatives make its enforcement a necessity. Acting, as the house is, under the thumb of the speaker and by express direction of the committee on rules, it assigns only a few hours for debate upon some important question. It would be intolerable if the short space before a vote has been ordered should be occupied by spread-eagle speeches on the tariff or the Cuban question or Hawaiian annexation, or something else not before the house at all. In reality, the rule is needed even more when debate is not limited, and in the senate, where there is no form of closure. There is no conceivable reason, in logic or morals or politics, for permitting a member to address the chair, receive recognition and then make a two hours' or two days' speech on free silver or the tariff, when the resolution before the body of which he is a member provides for adding another station to the life-saving service, or appropriating money for a federal building at Kalamazoo.

Here is where time is consumed, where the right of the majority to rule is denied and where the choice is forced between the two parliamentary extremes of despotism and anarchy. Legislation will regain soberness and weight when the presiding officers of legislative bodies acquire sense enough and courage enough to compel every speaker to talk to the question; and to cut him short with an imperative blow of the gavel at every sentence, if need be, when he attempts to wander from the subject and to inject spread-eagle addresses and long-winded platitudes into a speech that can always be made terse and must be very concise, if it is not allowed to wander from the point.

How War Is Declared.

The popular impression is that the president declares a state of war to exist whenever the facts, in his judgment, warrant it. The constitution limits the power to congress. But there is some basis for the general conception, because all the diplomatic intercourse, that always precedes a foreign war, is conducted by the president through the department of state, and the conditions that precipitate war are due to the stand the president and his advisers take. It is to the president that the people look, upon him they place the direction and the responsibility, and the congress, by its resolution, merely ratifies the decision the president has arrived at as the conclusion of his negotiations with the offending power.

The War of 1812 was the climax of a long series of protests and correspondence between our state department and England's foreign office relative to the right of the impressment of seamen and the orders in council affecting our commerce. On June 1, 1812, President Madison sent a message to congress, reciting the acts of aggression, the demands made for redress and the final refusal of England, concluding with submitting to congress whether the United States should "remain passive under these progressive usurpations and these accumulating wrongs, or, opposing force to force in defense of their national rights, shall commit a just cause into the hands of the Almighty Disposer of Events;" a "solemn question," he adds, "which the constitution wisely confides to the legislative department of the government." On June 19 he issued his proclamation reciting that congress had, by virtue of the authority vested in them by the constitution, "declared by their act, bearing date the 18th of the present month, that war exists."

President Polk advised congress in several passages of the condition of the relations with Mexico, summarizing the condition in his message of May 11, in which he notes that a state of war actually existed and informs congress that Gen. Taylor had been instructed to accept volunteers and call out the militia of Louisiana "as a precautionary measure;" that is, that war existed, but he "invoked the prompt action of congress to recognize the existence of war and to place at the disposition of the executive the means of prosecuting the war with vigor." He issued his proclamation on May 13, proclaiming the act of congress of that date, declaring a state of war.

On April 15, 1861, Lincoln issued his proclamation calling out the militia of the several states "to suppress the said combinations (in several Southern states) and to cause the laws to be duly executed" in the states where combinations existed to resist the laws, without waiting for congress to assemble, the same proclamation convening congress in extraordinary session on July 4. On the 19th he proclaimed a blockade of the ports of the insurrectionary states "until congress shall have assembled and deliberated on said unlawful proceedings." While the executive duty of protecting public property and enforcing the laws justified Lincoln in this action, as it previously did Buchanan in sending the army into Utah, where Brigham Young was defying the courts of the United States, it is notable that Lincoln deemed it essential to take the judgment of congress, in which the constitution lodges not only the power to declare war, but also that to suppress insurrection and rebellion.

Reaching an Acute Condition.

The question of taxation by states is becoming one of general discussion, indicating dissatisfaction with present methods and promising the adoption of more sensible and just ones. Massachusetts has the report of a commission appointed two years ago, with Charles Francis Adams and Prof. Taussig as members, who preface their suggestions with the admission that "the taxation of personal property in the form of securities and investments is a failure," while admitting inequality in the taxing of tangible personalty. Ohio also has had its commission investigating the conditions, especially with a view to discover the efficacy of the Draconian law enacted for the purpose of compelling the disclosure of concealable personal property. A commission of 20 per cent on the taxes due on all such property was provided for the spy who should unearth it. The commission reports the law, especially in the cities, a complete failure, and denounces it as resulting "in debauching the moral sense. The moral sense of the community is blunted; its citizens are made familiar with the manner of evasion; they are taught to lie."

New York is also investigating the question. Its comptroller recommends the release of all property from state burdens, charging the latter upon indirect sources of income, thus virtually admitting the failure of efforts to assess personal estate. A tax reform association in that state is trying to get the present legislature to enact a law remitting to the counties the selection of the objects of taxation and the methods of collection for all local revenues, reserving to the state the power to raise revenue in such counties as adopt the plan, by such means as it may prescribe. If the suggestion is adopted, a county might center taxation for its purposes on land or land values, while collecting taxes for state use on property prescribed by the state. In Wisconsin a commission is considering the problem and is to report to the next legislature. It is notable that the question has reached a point in that state where the governor felt it necessary to make and publish a very exhaustive statement of the sources of state revenue and the channels of expenditure.

All these signs indicate a general condition of unrest and discontent with present methods, growing out of a popular recognition not only of their injustice in operation, but of the demoralization resulting. It may be possible that a man who will dodge his share of the common load, committing either actual or tacit perjury in the evasion, will continue to preserve intact his integrity in other relations, but it is hardly probable. The law rejects the proposition with its motto of falsus in uno falsus in omnibus, assuming that the man who will deceive in one thing will deceive in everything. The chase after the elusive items of personalty having proved fruitless of good and fruitful of evil, it would seem as if it might occur to legislators to abandon the hunt, discard complexity and seek some object of universal and necessitous use, incapable of concealment, the source of all wealth, and lay the burdens on that, leaving them to be distributed by the natural processes of trade and exchange.

"No Latin race, we imagine," says the New York Times, "would have kept its head as well as the American people have kept theirs during the disturbing events of the past two weeks." This seems to settle the question of the race stock of Mr. Medill, the venerable owner and helmsman of the Chicago Tribune. "The time is past," he makes his paper thunder, "for conjectures as to whether there is to be war with Spain. There is war now. It began when Spain blew up the Maine in the harbor of Havana." This proof of inability to keep his head plainly proves the Latinity of Mr. Medill.

At three and one-third minutes to 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon the correspondent of the New York Herald at Havana discovered that the keel of the Maine was broken. As the battleship's keel was many feet under water and the correspondent was not permitted to go within a mile of the wreck, his wonderful proficiency as a journalist can be appreciated at its full worth.

The Duke of Manchester, who couldn't pay his livery bills in London, is coming over to America to woo Miss Mary Goelet, one of our richest heiresses. Is there anybody around who can teach our girls "horse sense?"

Gen. Martinez Campos having decided that war must come and Gen. Herman Kohlsaat having declared that there must be no fighting, what can we do but arbitrate?

Civilization is moving steadily forward in Minnesota. The practice of raising wolves in order to sell their scalps to the state is officially reported to be dying out.

There was a deep hole blown in the mud at the bottom of Havana Harbor.—New York Journal. Oh, do go to sleep! Haven't you made yourself sufficiently ridiculous already?

Everybody to his own taste. Prince Oscar, of Sweden, has joined the Salvation Army. The Prince of Wales has joined another racing association.

New York has a mouse that rides a bicycle, and a cat that rides a saddle horse. And still New York isn't happy.

Van Sant is building a new rafting boat. It is designed to do a little log-rolling for him in the First district.

Duran is going to paint Americans, but the Americans will continue to "paint" American cities.

The state of Maine is snowbound. It is a pity that Tom Reed isn't at home.

Thrusts and Parries.

And Pazazzum said: "Yea, he that seeketh after pleasure shall be delighted; yet likewise shall he hold his head with both hands on the day following and pray Isis for horse sense."—Rush City Post.

Was old Pazz at that smoke social?

We admire justice in England.—Waseca Record.

The farther off justice is the better it suits some folks.

It has been demonstrated that, if a man had strength in his legs proportionate to that of a grasshopper, he could jump over the state capitol.—Stillwater Gazette.

If he had only the strength of a grasshopper he couldn't jump over nuffin.

In a word, hens sit, they never set. The professional proof reader of The Globe must have taken a day off and old "Josh" is loose, trampling down the flowers and grass indiscriminately.

Rats. Go out in the country and learn good English from the husbandmen and husbandwomen.

AT THE THEATERS.

"Beau Brummel" is the most pleasing play in Richard Mansfield's repertoire, saving, of course, his Shakespearean venture, "The Merchant of Venice." And Mr. Mansfield's Beau Brummel is certainly the most exquisite exemplification of his art.

Mr. Mansfield closed his St. Paul engagement with a presentation of this drama at the Metropolitan opera house last evening.

The partiality of the public for "Beau Brummel" was indicated by the scarcity of empty chairs. Not one was visible.

In the role of fashion's chivalrous leader during the social reign of the "fat prince," Mr. Mansfield has scored an undeniable artistic triumph. He need not speak a word to win recognition of his histrionic achievement. His walk alone stamps Beau Brummel with an individuality never to be mistaken or forgotten. The poise of his head, the careless, dainty handling of his handkerchief, the attitudes of the man, his soft and gentle voice, his mannerisms, his eccentricities, in short, his entire make-up, produce a distinct and definite impression upon the mind of the observer. After seeing Mr. Mansfield's Beau Brummel, one carries away a vivid recollection of the character rather than the actor.

Certainly Mr. Mansfield has reincarnated this gallant and irreproachable dude.

The company rendered satisfactory support. Ben Johnson's Lord Manly possessed individuality, and Joseph Weaver imparted due distinction to the role of Richard Brinsley Sheridan. Miss Carrie Keeler was pleasing in the character of Mariana Vincent.

THE NORTHWEST PRESS.

From the Mankato Review.

Judge William Mitchell is conceded to be the ablest judge on the bench in Minnesota, if not in the Northwest. Two or three times he has been named by the Republicans and supported by all parties for the supreme bench, and the confidence thus reposed in him has never been abused. He is a jurist and not a politician. There is an effort being made by a few men who do not like, and possibly cannot use Judge Mitchell, to prevent his re-election. It would be a disgrace if they succeeded. It is a matter of history that Judge James Gilfillan, one of the purest and ablest of Minnesota's judges, was driven from the bench by a coterie of politicians who never will be known in the future history of the state, and that the treatment thus unjustly meted out to him caused his premature death. We do not imagine that a failure to receive a renomination would have the same effect upon Judge Mitchell, but it would be a disgrace to the state if the men who are conspiring to drive him from the supreme bench should succeed.

From the Tyler Journal.

The committee appointed by the governor to investigate the charges of cruelty preferred against the management of the Minnesota state prison has concluded its labors and exonerated the management. Whether the decision meets with the approval of the people of the state, we don't know, but it hardly seems so from the comments of the state press. Had Deputy Warden Lemon been removed, all suspicion would have ceased; as it is, there will be dissatisfaction in spite of the verdict of the committee.

From the Le Sueur Sentinel.

There seems to be a veritable "hoodo" on the word Maine. The battleship of that name explodes in Havana harbor, and a few days later the schooner Maine blew up at Philadelphia. It is about time for Tom Reed to seek cover or move over into New Hampshire.

From the Grove City Times.

The farmers adjacent to Dassel have organized and will build a farmers' elevator. If the "tillers of the soil" would organize all over the Northwest, build elevators and maintain their own terminal elevator, considerable "cussing"—that is now yearly directed at the line companies—would not need be indulged in.

QUIPS AND JESTS.

From the Oskosh Northwestern.

An Italian astronomer has discovered that the earth has two moons. That's nothing. There are men in Oskosh who declare that, under certain circumstances, the earth has four moons, two to each eye.

From the Superior Leader.

The Leader is in receipt of printed matter about the "Congress of Mothers," with a request for gratuitous publication. Not much. This "mother" business has been carried to excess. It is time to do something for "father." Why not recall from obscurity that neglected member of the family who pays the bills? The Leader insists on the rehabilitation of the "old man," and calls for a "Congress of Fathers." What's the matter with papa's getting to the front occasionally?

From the Brainerd Tribune.

We notice that our old chum George Gould is going to have a gold-plated stairway in his new home at Lakewood, N. J. George will probably find it just as difficult to get up stairs at 3 a. m. without waking his wife, however, as if he had ordinary wooden stairs to climb.

From the Park Rapids Enterprise.

We wish to give the owners of the numerous stray dogs which are making themselves very numerous and very much of a nuisance, fair warning. We have been consulting authorities on poultry food, and find that dogs, properly pulverized, make excellent poultry feed. We have a lot of hungry hens, and also a machine for pulverizing dogs and other animals to the proper consistency. After this, if your dog don't come home at the proper time you will understand what has become of him, and that at last he has been made useful.

From the Jackson Republic.

It is Old Pease and Old Allen till we are tired, and it has even been intimated that one of us will officiate at the punch bowl at the smoke social. In the first place, we are both young—the only appearance of age about either of us is our bald heads. Ours was made bald farming one winter just north of this village, while Old Pease has lived thirty-three years (and we think that is his exact age) in Anoka, where the sand from the site of the fourth insane asylum has blown across his head, causing a loss of hair.

Fraudulent Army Pensions.

From the Stillwater Messenger.

The St. Paul Globe has originated the most sensible and feasible plan we have yet seen for the exposure and detection of fraudulent army pensioners; it points out the fact that the old soldiers alone are the only persons capable of detecting and exposing such frauds. We shall refer to this later.

Mr. Bryan's Position.

From the Davenport (Io.) Democrat.

Greatly to his credit, Mr. Bryan has declined to discuss the present crisis. He holds there will be time enough both to talk and to act after the investigation committee's report is made known. This is the position that all conservative citizens take.

Philadelphia's Public Library.

From the Philadelphia (Pa.) Record.

The total number of books circulated for home use in 1897 by the city free librabary was 1,672,042. Such an output places Philadelphia far in advance of either Boston or Chicago, and gives her, in fact the largest library circulation in the United States. When it is remembered that Philadelphia's pre-eminence in this important field has been attained at moderate outlay—the total appropriation by the city for the past year having been $110,000—it will be seen that the community has good cause for pride in the success of the free library, and good reason to hope that still larger triumphs await it in the future.

Said the Astronomer.

From the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

"Oh, yes," said the astronomer, as he readjusted his telescope, "I think our profession have much to be thankful for; no matter how great be the depression in other lines of business, ours is always 'looking up.'"

The A. P.'s New Function.

From the Philadelphia (Pa.) Record.

The Associated Press was organized for the purpose of collecting news, but since the blowing up of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor it has been obliged to undertake a new function—that of correcting lies. So much misinformation has been printed and sold that it has become almost as necessary to announce what has not happened as to publish what really has happened.

Nice Montana Politics Suggested.

From the Billings (Mont.) Gazette.

To sum up this whole business, it appears that the Anaconda Standard, speaking for Marcus Daly, is willing to entertain any kind of a fusion proposition; that the Butte Miner and Helena Independent, speaking for W. A. Clark and the rank and file of Democracy, are opposed to Daly's scheme; that the Populists would sooner fuse with the devil than with the Democrats, and that the silver Republicans will not enter the Democratic camp.

Now, wouldn't is be nice for the silver Republicans and the administration Republicans to bury the hatchet in the coming election and march to victory together?

The Best Newspaper in America.

From the Boston (Mass.) Globe.

Some people sneer at the New York Sun, but in every live newspaper office in the country when the exchange editor gets through with it it still looks a good deal like a colossal paper sieve.

The Des Moines Municipal Campaign

From the Cedar Rapids (Io.) Gazette.

The municipal campaign at Des Moines has reached the stage at which it has become necessary to picture the candidates with flat heads and low foreheads.

Gen. Ballaine's Mighty Horn.

From the Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger.

In the report of the war department showing the available military strength of this country, it is shown that the state of Washington has an organized militia consisting of 82 officers, 51 musicians and 604 privates. This would look like a weak force in case of trouble, but we have at the head of it Gen. Ballaine, and one blast upon his bugle horn were worth ten thousand men.

But That's "Enterprise" Doncherno.

From the Duluth Herald.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Paul Dispatch located State Auditor Dunn at the capital on Saturday afternoon. As Mr. Dunn did not leave Duluth until 11:15 o'clock Friday night, he must have traveled in an airship inflated by the Collins boom.

AT THE HOTELS.

ASTORIA—R. C. Cummings, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. M. Murphy, Chicago; J. Mewsalt, Owatonna; F. M. Kempsey, Helena; M. D. Allen, Helena; W. H. Dawson and daughter, Clayton; J. Lohse, Winona; S. H. Gingley, Lake Crystal; George R. Sager, Duluth; R. W. Wilkinson, Fargo.

CLARENDON—R. C. Laufman, St. Croix Falls; C. N. Curran, Breckenridge; F. T. Day, Cleveland; R. M. Wheeler, Cleveland; R. H. Grace, Morris; M. D. Manning, Willmar; E. C. Chase, Enderlin; M. T. Brady, Blue Earth; J. L. Blair, Northfield; C. L. Smith, Butte, Mont.; Benjamin Williams, Willmar; O. P. Rive, Willmar.

MERCHANTS'—F. P. Young, Fargo; G. S. Atchley, Duluth; L. Berry, Chicago; J. M. Smith, Chicago; J. A. Parker and wife, Chicago; J. A. Murray, Montana; A. E. Buckman La Crosse; P. S. Davidson, La Crosse; R. F. Quick, Chicago; F. H. Lambert, Winnipeg; J. G. Whitlock, Gettysberg, S. D.; F. Wilcox, Hancock; W. S. Blackman, Chicago; J. Bowers, Dubuque; F. D. Phelps, Buffalo; J. P. Lyton, St. Louis; L. G. Tanner, Chicago; J. Sturtevant, St. Cloud; J. H. Mayois, Larimore; H. F. Arnold, Larimore; T. M. Spencer, Portland, Or.; William Anglim, Crookston; R. D. Barnum, New York; U. G. Wright, Chatfield; A. Stuart, Detroit; H. Charlton, Detroit; W. J. Schumaker, Chicago; H. P. Davis, Sioux Falls; C. A. Towle and wife, Grinwell, Io.; J. S. Stone, Springfield, Mass.; J. J. Lyne, Durango, Cal.; A. C. Stode, Maysville, Ky.; B. F. Flint, Osage, Io.; J. W. Alles, Detroit, Mich.; O. J. Olson, Chicago; L. E. Johnson, Sioux City; E. Carlson, Minnewaukan, N. D.; H. R. Woerz and wife, Bowdle, S. D.; C. V. Watter, Berlin, Wis.; John Rich, Red Wing; L. M. Carter, Mason City, Io.; William McFarland, Mason City, Io.

METROPOLITAN—J. A. Payne, Duluth; B. F. Miller, St. Louis, Mo.; D. F. Henry Jr., New York; Mr. and Mrs. William Johnston, Winona, Minn.; E. J. Jones, Fargo, N. D.; C. H. Mix, Crookston, Minn.; A. E. Stevens, Grand Forks, N. D.; B. A. Laidlow, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. A. Blodgett Jr., Faribault, Minn., James E. Johnson, Fargo, N. D.; W. A. Grover, Wheatland, N. D.; M. E. Martin, Detroit, Minn.; B. C. Singleton, Dubuque; James B. Lewis, La Crosse.

RYAN—F. M. March, Zumbrota; George C. Howe, Duluth; Neill Finch and wife, Tracy; A. R. Horn, Stevens Point; M. S. Burrows, Duluth; H. Wilson, Faribault; W. H. Whelling, Boston; Otis A. Poole, Yokohoma.

WINDSOR—Mrs. M. B. Humis, St. Cloud; Mrs. Annie Tilliston, St. Cloud; Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Williams, Little Falls; I. K. Kerr and wife, Eau Claire; Florence Crane, Rochester; E. L. Spencer, Chicago; A. L. McCord, Chicago; Daniel Shell, Worthington; L. A. Baker and wife, New Richmond, Wis.; J. E. Shaw, Stillwater; Dr. F. A. Lenox, Stillwater; Miss Shirley Castle, Stillwater; Miss Marie Millbrook, Stillwater; H. H. Smith, New Richmond, Wis.; Dr. G. S. Wade and wife, New Richmond, Wis.; R. H. McCoy and wife, Lakeland, Minn.; J. W. McCry and wife, New Richmond, Wis.; Oscar Hooey, Minneapolis; John Brennan, West Superior, Wis.; A. H. Reid, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. J. Chilton and wife, Howard Lake; T. S. Campbell, West Superior; E. S. Richards and wife, Duluth; E. Y. Chilton and wife, Howard Lake; George H. Wright, Boston; H. J. Dervun, Boston; J. B. Hurley, Duluth; H. A. Lagrandem and wife and boy, Somerset, Wis.; Theo. Weiland, Shakopee; J. C. Colbam, Chicago; E. T. Child, Chicago; Andrew D. O'Brien, Graceville, Minn.; William J. Penny, Willmar; Martin J. O'Brien, Willmar; W. T. Clarkson, St. Louis; R. B. Green, shrdlushrdlshr H. P. Campbell, Butte; J. G. Ackerman, Billings; Frank E. Pullman, Blue Earth City; W. B. Mitchell, St. Cloud; Mrs. Louis Lundemo, Litchfield; Mrs. Benjamin Atkenson, Litchfield; C. E. Beckmark, Red Wing; J. E. King, Red Wing; J. W. Owen, Higbee, Mo.; M. B. Abeles, St. Cloud; Thomas Archer, Murdock, Minn.; Miss Florence King, Litchfield; Mrs. Charles Greenleaf, Litchfield; W. L. Hollester, Austin; Dr. J. W. Thompson and wife, Austin; J. D. Jones, Long Prairie; H. J. Johnson, Waseca; John Hulville, Detroit; J. J. Dow, Faribault.

A Willing Patriot.

Gov. Clough—Dear Sir: I have the most profound respect for those patriots who are offering their services, as commissioned officers to fight Spain and to prove that I am somewhat of a patriot myself, I hereby tender my services to the state, subject to the following conditions: I notice that most of my compatriots come from old colonial stock and born commanders. May father fit in the war of 1812 and carried the scar of a bullet wound in the calf of his left leg to the grave. Two of my cousins enlisted in the late war, and both of my sisters' husbands responded to the draft. One of the latter patriotically paid a poor neighbor $300 to go as his substitute, but the one we loved best we still mourn for, as he has not been seen since early in the morning of the battle of Winchester. The report that he had deserted and gone to Canada we know to be false and are satisfied was started by a mean neighbor, who was jealous of the war record our family was making.

In the affrays of our country I have been personally unfortunate, in that I was too young to serve in the War of the Rebellion and now that I am too old to endure the hardships and dangers of the field or sea, I respectfully offer my services as a quartermaster or sutler—the latter preferred.

Fearing you might be out of town and that a personal letter would not reach you until the report of the investigating committee might render my sacrifice unnecessary I address you through the press, but I beg that your excellency will keep this proposal as quiet as possible until hostilities are declared. Patriotically yours. —Olds Olger.

P. S.—Should all the sutlerships be spoken for I will accept a commission to buy mules, or other munitions of war, and without recompense, except only such modest profits as may be agreed upon between myself and my subordinates, whom I shall be allowed to name. —O. O.

St. Paul, Minn., March 2, 1898.

EVERY TRAIN IS LOADED

TWO OF THEM SENT WEST IN SECTIONS

Klondike Travel Seems to Be Increasing Each Successive Day—Gold Seekers Are More Generally From the Central States Than Those Who Left Earlier.

The transcontinental trains leaving St. Paul yesterday did a great business, it being found necessary in the case of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific to run their trains in two sections, while the Soo train added several cars to the regular equipment.

The number of people who passed through St. Paul to the gold fields was greater than at any time since the rush began.

Parties came in during the morning and even some from the night before, from all parts of the country, and the union depot and big train shed was the busiest place in the city at leaving time.

BIGGEST PARTY YET

Went West on the First Section of the Northern Pacific.

The first section of the Pacific mail on the Northern Pacific yesterday consisted for the most part of a train load of Klondikers, which came into town with their lares and penates over the Milwaukee from Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana.

The party is known as the Purcell party, and numbers 116 persons, including three ministers, five lawyers, nine doctors and three civil engineers, to say nothing of the practical miners, carpenters, machinists, etc. The trip was made under the care of District Passenger Agent Phil H. Neel, of the Northern Pacific at St. Louis, and included the Wabash, Iowa Central, Milwaukee and Northern Pacific. It was the largest party of Klondikers which has come to St. Paul. There were five tourist sleepers, and two baggage cars filled with dogs and outfits.

The leader of the party is B. F. Purcell, of High Hill, Mo., who has spent some time in Alaska, where he has several holdings on Bear creek and Indian river. The band will sail from Tacoma on the City of Seattle March 7 for Juneau, where the outfit will be added to. Thence the party will proceed with all expedition to the Stewart river, where the members will remain not less than two years.

IN AN ILLINOIS PARTY.

People From Rockford and Galena Who Will Try Their Luck.

A Great Northern tourist sleeper came in from Rockford, Ill., yesterday with a party of Klondikers. The party used the Illinois Central and Great Western, and at 1:30 yesterday afternoon were taken West on one of the sections of the Great Northern's Alaska limited. They are bound for Fort Wrangel. The Rockford men were as follows:

D. W. Yates, D. McInnis, D. Vincer, D. W. Shirley, J. Robertson, J. Nelsin, Charles Mailander, Oscar Johnson, Gus Olsen, Gus Winneholm, Charles Welberg, W. P. Hefferman, Gotlieb Meier, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Metson, P. G. Lake.

In the same car were the following men from Galena: George W. Ivey, William A. Rouse, J. A. Schultz, Hugh McCabe, James McCabe, H. H. Robson, Hugh Connor, William A. Marz, Chris Oldenburg.

Caught at the Trains.

Quite a big party of Chicagoans were on the Northern Pacific train yesterday, bound for Dyea and Skaguay. Some of them had dogs, and all hands were well outfitted for hard work and rough weather. The party included B. C. Weeks, H. M. Beattie, G. E. Long, E. M. Van Envegee, J. R. McRay, C. C. Cutter, Mike McCormack, G. C. Weed, Martin Castaria, N. W. Reynolds, A. D. Hall, R. P. Palgrow.

LIFE UP IN SKAGUAY

Described by Mike Quinlan, Who Was Not Shot.

Mike Quinlan, the former Minneapolis detective, who was reported to have been shot at Skaguay, appears to be enjoying his usual good health.

One of his friends has received a letter from him dated Feb. 13, in which he gives a lively picture of life in Skaguay. There being no regular municipal government in that town, Quinlan, as deputy United States marshal, corresponds to a chief of police.

He writes that George Brackett's trail is built and ready for traffic. He says that he himself traveled on it from Lake Bennett to Skaguay, forty miles, in nine hours.

Johnson and Wickery.

Charles E. Johnson and J. B. Wickery, one time district passenger agent and commercial agent of the Northern Pacific at Pittsburg, reached here yesterday with a number of their friends en route to the gold country, where a friend of the two struck it rich on a grub stake proposition at the bottom of which the two railroaders were. He made the start and they are to follow it up. In the party with them were F. D. Wickery, William Craig, Joseph Waddell, J. L. Greesly and William Jost. They left on the Northern Pacific.

Northern Pacific Travelers.

Among the passengers on the outgoing Northern Pacific train were the following:

J. J. Cooney, M. C. Kelley, J. Jamison, Bert Hascomb, Memphis, Tenn.; Charles Kanir, Chris Hansen, William Cummings, James O'Brien, St. Louis, Mo.; J. M. McLeland, Rupert Schultheops, Aug. Baumgartner, William Oehlers, Indianapolis; James Green, Charles Dietz, F. H. Barnett, L. A. Fox, Keokuk, Io.; Gus Hohesee, John Jasnanski, James Jasnanski, Gust Honeberg, Fountain Lake.

Consider Thirteen Lucky.

Among the Klondikers who left on the Great Northern were a number of men hailing from Traverse City, Mich.

There were thirteen in the party, but this fact had little to do with the comfort and happiness of the party, none of whose members had time to be superstitious. The members are bound for the Copper river, and are taking quite an extensive outfit.

Here are the names: J. O. Langworthy, O. C. Carver, E. E. Ernst, William Iles, Levi Iles, Dave Iles, Hugh Boyd, Jim Boyd, Mr. Grandy, W. W. Miller, Mr. Augustine, William Nelson, Tom McLaughlin.

These Are Going, Too.

The roster of gold seekers who left on the Great Northern yesterday included the following: L. B. Lyons, James Janson, P. Olsen, St. Paul; William Riester, Frank Curtis, James Foster, Arthur Bowen., Uri Spofford, Frank Phelps, Auburn, N. Y.; A. W. Patterson, H. D. Coale, A. W. Van Sant, Baltimore; J. E. Hamlin, S. Turner, D. Morrison, Bradford, Pa.; F. R. Allen, S. S. Soper, Galesburg; Harry Van Scaik, A. Guber, Clayton, Ill.; Eli Judy, Golden, Ill.; F. M. Wail, John Gault, Moline.

Went Via the Soo.

Among the passengers on the Soo train out yesterday morning, bound for the gold fields, were the following: E. R. King, Andrew Kennedy, from South St. Paul; Messrs. Mitchell, H. F. Nichols, J. M. Pierson, E. L. Egan, from Chicago; J. N. MacLeod, Thomas Monro, D. W. Collem, B. H. Berlin, Chicago; S. Williams, A. B. Dodd, Logansport, Ind.

COLLINS STILL IN DOUBT

ABOUT MAKING AN ACTIVE HUSTLE THIS YEAR

Repeats the Assertion Originally Made That He Will Make the Race If His Friends Secure the Nomination for Him—His Trip to Duluth Was Satisfactory.

Loren W. Collins, judge of the supreme court and a prominent candidate for governor, was asked yesterday by a reporter for The Globe:

"Do you intend to become an active and open candidate for the Republican nomination for governor?"

"I cannot say yet whether I will be," he responded, "but I will say, as I have said before, that I am willing to take the nomination and make the race, if the work of my friends will bring it to me."

"How about that conference at Duluth? Did your friends ask you to come out squarely and make a hard fight?"

"Yes, they did. However, that conference has been overstated. There was no conference in the sense that the word is generally used. I was in Duluth sounding sentiment up in that direction, and all the talk I had with the people up there was purely informal, and not at all prearranged. I had heard that the sentiment there was against me, and I went there to ascertain the truth of the matter. What I learned was highly satisfactory. The reports had been overrated. The presence of Auditor Dunn was entirely unexpected, so far as I was concerned, and the same may be said of others of those who were there."

"When will you make a statement definitely stating your position in this matter?"

"That I can't say. I don't see that it is necessary just at present, and I wish a little time in which to look over the situation. I shall be guided by what I may learn in the meanwhile."

"What about the talk that, if you come out as a candidate, Senator Knute Nelson will be compelled to take a hand in the fight?"

"That is simple nonsense. Senator Nelson has been my friend for thirty years, and I do not believe he will do anything to oppose me. It is Senator Nelson's earnest desire to keep entirely clear of this contest, and, rely upon it, he will have none of it, whether I am a candidate or not. Don't you believe a word of that story. It is not true."

NO SPRINKLING AWARDS.

Board of Public Works Wants to Investigate the Bonds.

The board of public works yesterday announced that the award of the contracts for street sprinkling would not be made for several days.

Nicholas Feyen, the lowest bidder, in nine of the eleven districts, filed with his bids bidder's bonds in each district in the sum of $3,000, with J. G. Donnelly and James Maloney as sureties.

The members of the board are in doubt as to the qualifications of the bondsmen, not only in the Feyen bids, but others submitted and will make a close investigation of the bonds before awarding the contracts.

President Copeland stated that the St. Paul Cartage company, to which firm the contract for laying wooden sidewalks had been awarded, had ag